

Claim of United States for security waived, under legacy of Joseph Pennell to Library of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States of America hereby waives any claim for security from the said Elizabeth Robins Pennell other than her own bond, for its benefit as residuary legatee and remainderman under the will of the said Joseph Pennell, and it is declared to be the opinion of Congress that such personal bond without surety would, if approved by the orphans' court, of Philadelphia County, adequately secure the interests of the United States under section 23 of the fiduciaries act of Pennsylvania.

Approved, March 1, 1929.

March 1, 1929.
[S. J. Res. 201.]
[Pub. Res., No. 98.]

CHAP. 450.—Joint Resolution Restricting the Federal Power Commission from issuing or approving any permits or licenses affecting the Colorado River or any of its tributaries, except the Gila River.

Colorado River, etc.
Water power permits upon, in designated States, not to be issued until March 5, 1930.
Vol. 41, p. 1063.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Power Commission is hereby directed not to issue or approve any permits or licenses under the provision of the Act of Congress approved June 10, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 1063, known as the Federal Water Power Act), upon or affecting the Colorado River or any of its tributaries, except the Gila River and its tributaries, in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and California, until the 5th day of March, 1930, unless prior thereto the Act approved December 21, 1928, known as the Boulder Canyon Project Act, becomes effective as therein provided.

Allowed if Boulder Dam Act effective.
Ante, p. 1057.

Approved, March 1, 1929.

March 2, 1929.
[S. 2901.]

[Public, No. 899.]

CHAP. 473.—An Act To amend the National Prohibition Act, as amended and supplemented.

National Prohibition Act.
Punishment for violation of, etc.
Vol. 41, p. 307; Vol. 42, p. 222.

Proviso.
Discrimination intended between casual violations and habitual sales, etc.

Minimum penalties not repealed, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That wherever a penalty or penalties are prescribed in a criminal prosecution by the National Prohibition Act, as amended and supplemented, for the illegal manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquor, as defined by section 1, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act, the penalty imposed for each such offense shall be a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both: *Provided*, That it is the intent of Congress that the court, in imposing sentence hereunder, should discriminate between casual or slight violations and habitual sales of intoxicating liquor, or attempts to commercialize violations of the law.

Sec. 2. This Act shall not repeal nor eliminate any minimum penalty for the first or any subsequent offense now provided by the said National Prohibition Act.

Approved, March 2, 1929.

March 2, 1929.
[H. R. 14472.]
[Public, No. 900.]

CHAP. 474.—An Act To extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mississippi River.
Time extended for bridging, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, authorized by the Act of Con-